JUNE, 1788. THE NUMB. 3028.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1788.

CHARLESTON, *(S.C.)* May 24.

In convention of the people of the ſtate of South-Carolina, by their repreſentatives, held in the city of Charleſton, on Monday, the twelfth day of May, and continued by divers adjournments to Friday, the twenty-third day of May, Anno Domini, 1788, and in the twelfth year of the independence of the United States of America.

The convention having maturely conſidered the conſtitution, or form of government, reported to Congreſs by the convention of delegates from the United States of America, and ſubmitted to them by a reſolution of the legiſlature of this ſtate, paſſed the 17th and 18th days of February laſt, in order to form a more perfect union, eſtabliſh juſtice, enſure domeſtic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and ſecure the bleſſings of liberty to the people of the ſaid United States and their poſterity: Do, in the name and in behalf of the people of this ſtate, hereby aſſent to, and ratify the ſaid conſtitution.

Done in convention, the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1788, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

THOMAS PINCKNEY, Preſident, (L.S.)

Atteſt. JOHN S. DART, Secretary, (L.S.)

And whereas it is eſſential to the preſervation of the rights reſerved to the ſeveral ſtates, and the freedom of the people under the operations of a general government, that the right of preſcribing the manner, time and places of holding the elections to the fœderal legiſlature, ſhould be for ever inſeparably annexed to the ſovereignty of the ſeveral ſtates.---This convention doth declare, that the ſame ought to remain to all poſterity a perpetual and fundamental right in the local, excluſive of the interference of the general government, except in caſes where the legiſlatures of the ſtates ſhall refuſe or neglect to perform and fulfil the ſame, according to the tenor of the ſaid conſtitution.

This convention doth alſo declare, that no ſection or paragraph of the ſaid conſtitution warrants a conſtruction that the ſtates do not retain every power not expreſly relinquiſhed by them, and veſted in the general government of the union.

Reſolved, That the general government of the United States ought never to impoſe direct taxes, but where the monies ariſing from the duties, impoſts and exciſe, are inſufficient for the public exigencies; nor then, until Congreſs ſhall have made a requiſition upon the ſtates to aſſeſs, levy, and pay their reſpective proportions of ſuch requiſitions: And in caſe any ſtate ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay its proportion, purſuant to ſuch requiſition, then Congreſs may aſſeſs and levy ſuch ſtate's proportion, together with intereſt thereon, at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum, from the time of payment preſcribed by ſuch requiſition.

Reſolved, That the 3d ſection of the 6th article ought to be amended, by inſerting the word *other* between the words *no* and *religious*.

Reſolved, That it be a ſtanding inſtruction to all ſuch as may hereafter be elected to repreſent this ſtate in the general government, to exert their utmoſt abilities and influence to effect an alteration of the conſtitution, according to the foregoing reſolutions.

Done in convention, the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1788, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

THOMAS PINCKNEY, Preſident, (L.S.)

Atteſt. JOHN S. DART, Secretary, (L.S.)

IN CONVENTION, May 23, 1788.

Reſolved, That this convention do aſſent to and ratify the conſtitution agreed to on the 17th day of September laſt, by the convention of the United States of America, held at Philadelphia. On the queſtion being put to agree to the ſame, the ayes and nays were required by the unanimous voice of the convention, and are as follows, viz.

AYES. Meſſrs. C. C. Pinckney, C. Gadſden, E. Rutledge, Ramſey, Heyward, jun. Darrel, Motte, T. Gadſden, Mathews, Blake, Bee, Deſauſſure, Jones, Grimke, Johnſon, Pringle, J. Blake, Stevens, Cannon, A. Toomer, H. Rutledge, Budd, Kinloch, Somerſell, Kalteiſen, Luſhington, Ruſſel, J. Smith, Morris, Lightwood, Edwards, C. Pinckney, J. Rutledge, Vanderhorſt, W. Read, Manigault, J. Read, J. Toomer, H. Laurens, Moultrie, H. Laurens, jun. G. Drayton, Hudſon, Fuller, Ladſon, R. Izard, jun. C. Drayton, Scott, Glaze, M. Waring, T. Waring, Poſtell, Hutchinſon, Dawſon, R. Izard, P. Smith, B. Smith, G. Manigault, W. Smith, J. Parker, jun. Deas, jun. Huger, Karwon, Screven, Daniel, Fogartie, Harleſton, I. Parker, Hamilton, Haig, Slann, Saunders, Waſhington, Lloyd, Croſkeys, Pettigrew, J. Barnwell, Joyner, Kean, Wigg, R. Barnwell, Elliot, Stewart, Duboſe, Miles, Warren, Withers, Mayrant, Harry, Waties, S. Smith, Kinloch, W. Alliſton, jun. T. Alliſton, Morrall, W. Wilſon, Tweed, Freerſon, Legare, Muncreef, jun. Jenkins, H. Wilſon, I. Jenkins, Mikell, Smellie, Poſtell, Fenwick, Harleſtone, Stafford, Holcum, T. Hutſon, M'Pherſon, Maine, Cuthbert, Lightwood, Simmons, Deveaux, Palmer, Maham, S. Duboſe, Peyre, Cheſnut, Harris, Earle, L. J. Alliſtan, Thomas, jun. Miller, M'Caleb, Pendleton, Hunter, Cummins, Thompſon, Warley, Leſtarjette, Rumph, Bruce, Benton, Dewitt, Spencer, Taylor, Brownfield, Hicks, jun. S. Smith, Dunbar, Vince, Roſon, Collins, Clark, Wadſworth.---149.

NAYS. Meſſrs, Fayſſoux, Simons, Walter, Wilſon, Garner, Poſtell, Snipes, O. Smith, P. Walter, Bellinger, Bowman, Dollard, Reed, Burgeſs, jun. Chiſholm, L. Bourquin, jun. Sumpter, Baſkins, Lowry, Cubworth, Maſſey, White, T. Dunlap, S. Dunlap, Montgomery, Lincoln, Jones, Hamilton, E. Martin, Calhoun, Butler, Bowie, Gervais, R. Hampton, Culpepper, Fitzpatrick, L. Threewits, J. Threewits, W. Hampton, Burke, Lindſey, Waters, Rutherford, J. Hampton, S. Saxon, J. Saxon, Kennedy, Jordan, Sims, Brandon, Bullock, Taylor, Mayer, Howell, Craig, J. Brown, Cook, Gray, Lacey, J. Brown, Miles, Knox, Hill, Patton, Watſon, J. Marton, Hunt, Lowrey, Love, M'Gaw, Meek, Smith, Linton.---73.

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

Saturday laſt the convention met at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and having gone through the forms of ratifying the conſtitution, paſſed an unanimous vote of thanks to his excellency the governor, for his upright conduct in the chair of the convention. They likewiſe unanimouſly reſolved, that the preſident return by letter the thanks of their body to the delegates who repreſented this ſtate in the fœderal convention---and then the convention diſſolved themſelves.

May 26. Previous to the queſtion being put in the convention for ratifying the conſtitution, the Rev. Mr. Cummins roſe, and expreſſed himſelf in the following words.

Mr. Preſident,

WHEN the queſtion for adjournment was put the other day, from various conſiderations, I thought it prudent, and my duty, to be on the ſide for the adjournment.

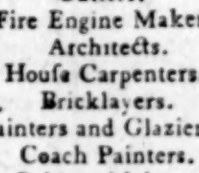
But ſince the majority has determined that an adjournment would be improper, and the final queſtion for adopting or rejecting the propoſed conſtitution is conſequently coming---a queſtion truly intereſting to every man, and to which every honeſt man will anſwer according to the beſt of his judgment: I beg leave to obſerve, however I may differ from ſome worthy gentlemen, that although I conceive there are defects in the conſtitution, as there muſt and ever will be found in all human things, yet when I conſider the preſent ſtate of our nation, and the very ſmall probability of our obtaining in due time a better conſtitution than the one now under conſideration; and when I compare the propoſed conſtitution, with all its defects, and all its merits, to our preſent confederation, I confeſs I hope for and expect from our adoption of the conſtitution, more general good to the nation, than can ariſe from rejecting it. This being the conviction of my mind, as ariſing from the ſtricteſt attention to the arguments on both ſides, from the moſt impartial and diſpaſſionate conſideration of the conſtitution in my private hours, and alſo from conſidering that political abilities, and I hope integrity, equal at leaſt to any in America, were employed in framing this conſtitution, and employed under ſuch circumſtances as could not poſſibly countenance or cheriſh a conſpiracy againſt the happineſs of this country: from conſidering moreover, that General Waſhington, whoſe unſullied and patriotic character is equal, if not ſuperior, to any in this world; who would not ſuffer an everlaſting blot to fall on the laſt period of his exalted reputation, by winking at the ruin of his country, ſigned the conſtitution. The conviction of my mind from theſe conſiderations, and others of a ſimilar nature, being ſuch, I cannot in my own judgment and conſcience vote againſt the conſtitution---I muſt therefore, with an eye to the public general good, riſking all private hardſhips, vote for the ratification of it; perſuaded that in the courſe of divine providence ſuch amendments as may conduce to the happineſs of the nation at large will ſoon take place. I have taken notice, that many gentlemen in this convention have acknowledged the propoſed conſtitution is better than the preſent confederation, and none have ſaid to the contrary. We are ſure we can have and enjoy this one, we are not ſure we can ever have a better one---common ſenſe then ſays we ought to take this, and I as an individual muſt accordingly vote for it.

May 29. Tueſday laſt, according to appointment, the citizens of Charleſton aſſembled at Roper's Wharf, for the purpoſe of celebrating the adoption (by the convention of this ſtate) of the propoſed Fœderal Conſtitution. At twelve o'clock the proceſſion began their march in the following order up Broad and Meeting ſtreets, to Fœderal Green, (the different profeſſions carrying decorated emblems of their crafts) where an excellent collation was provided; to which our worthy fellow citizens, the Butchers, added a fine ox, roaſted whole, and to which the people ſat chearfully down without diſtinction.---A joyful ſpirit of republicaniſm ſeemed to pervade every breaſt; the utmoſt order and good harmony was preſerved, and the day cloſed with hilarity. A gentleman from a convenient ſtand counted upwards of 2800 in proceſſion.

In the evening, ſeveral ſhips in the harbour exhibited a moſt beautiful appearance; their maſts, yards, &c. being richly illuminated, particularly the Mercury, Captain Grant, which was remarkably brilliant.

Federal Proceſſion and Order of March,

Band of muſic. Battalion of Artillery.
Gentlemen Planters.
Gardners.
Inſpectors of Rice, Indigo and Tobacco, with a hogſhead of Tobacco, drawn by horſes.
Butchers.
Bakers.
Brewers.
Diſtillers.
Blackſmiths.
Whiteſmiths.
Cutlers.
Fire Engine Makers.
Architects.
Houſe Carpenters.
Bricklayers.
Painters and Glaziers.
Coach Painters.
Cabinet Makers.
Coach Makers.
Wheelwrights and Turners.
Coopers.
Tanners, Curriers and Skinners.
Stocking Weavers.
Shoe and Boot Makers.
Sadlers and Harneſs Makers.
Hatters.
Taylors and Habit Makers.
Cloathiers and Dyers.
Peruke Makers and Hair Dreſſers.
Goldſmiths.
Engravers.
Watch and Clock Makers.
Copper Smiths and Braſs Founders.
Gun Smiths.
Tallow Chandlers and Soap Boilers.
Printers, with a Preſs, Frames and Caſes, on a Stage drawn by horſes.—Compoſitors and Preſſmen at work.
Pilots.
Commiſſioners of the Pilotage.
Harbour Maſter.

Ship  *Federaliſt,*

Commanded by Captain Robert Cochran, with his Mates and Crew; drawn by eight white Horſes, repreſenting the eight States who have adopted the *Conſtitution*; each Horſe having the name of his reſpective State on his forehead.
Maſters of Veſſels and Seamen.
Carters and Draymen.
Commiſſioners of the Marine Hoſpital.
Commiſſioners of the Markets.
Merchants, preceded by the different Conſuls.
Factors.
Vendue Maſters.
Ship Carpenters.
Ship Joiners and Maſt Makers.
Rope Makers.
Block Makers.
Sail Makers.
Boat Builders.
Ship Chandlers.
Carvers and Gilders.
Tinmen.
Tobacconiſts.
Umbrella Makers.
Glaſs Grinders, Rubbers, Diamond Cutters, Poliſhers and Silverers.
Mathematical Inſtrument Makers.
Muſical Inſtrument Makers.
Limners.
Stationers and Bookbinders.
Schoolmaſters, with their Scholars, Books, &c.
Sugar Refiners.
Vintners.
Phyſicians and Surgeons.
Clergy of all Denominations.
Sheriffs, Clerks of Courts of Seſſions and Common Pleas, Regiſters of Chancery, and Admiralty, Coroner.
Judges of Chancery, Seſſions and Pleas and Admiralty; Attorney General, Gentlemen of the Bar, Maſter in Chancery and Ordinary, with their Clerks.
Secretary of the State, bearing the Conſtitution.
Collector of the Cuſtoms, Searcher and Waiter.
Tax Collectors.
Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, Auditor General, with their Clerks.
Surveyor General, Regiſter of Meſne Conveyance.
Eſcheator.
Poſt Maſter.
Commiſſioners of the Loan Office.
Commiſſioners of Accounts.
The Preſident, Members, and Clerk of the Senate, and their Officers.
The Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Members, and Clerk, with their Officers.
The Officers of Militia.
The Intendant and City Council with their Staffs, preceded by the City Sheriff, Recorder & City Treaſurer.
The Fuſileer Company.

The Line was formed, and Order of March regulated by Captain Hamilton, Marſhal of the proceſſion.

Hewes *and* Anthony

Have for Sale, at their Store, the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet wharff,

A Quantity of excellent high proof Jamaica ſpirits,
Windward iſland and New-England rum,
Hiſpaniola and Martinique molaſſes,
Strained Spermaceti oil,
Chocolate in boxes,
Teneriffe wine,
Boſton and Iriſh beef,
Burlington pork,
Beſt Boſton fall mackarel,
Carolina herring,
Seven hundred and fifty barrels of tar,
A few bags of pepper,
Wool cards, Lynn's ſhoes, iron tea-kettles,
A quantity of well ſeaſoned mahogany,
And a ſmall cargo of Liverpool ſalt.

William and *John Sitgreaves*

Are now ſelling, at their ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, below Cheſnut-ſtreet,---A large ASSORTMENT of

EUROPEAN GOODS,

Suitable to the ſeaſon,---among which are,

WHITE and brown Ruſſia ſheetings, Iriſh and Scotch ditto, Ravens duck, Iriſh linens, Scotch ſhirtings German dowlaſs, brown hollands, Britiſh osnabrigs, twilled barging, bedbunts and ſtriped ticking, Ruſſia and clouting diaper, huckaback, ſtriped and checked cotton furniture, ſhirting and apron-wide linen and cotton checks, 7-8ths and 9-8ths cotton and linen ſtripes, Turkey ſtripe for ſaddles, clear lawns of all prices, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, cambricks and long lawns, Cyprus and net gauze, jeconet and book muſlins, muſlin handkerchiefs, cotton ſhawls from 3-4qrs to 6 4qrs, ſilk, linen, and cotton handkerchiefs of moſt kinds, ſilk and cotton Manchеſters, printed cottons and calicoes, cotton counterpanes and bed quilts, beaver and pillow fuſtians, fine and ſtrong jeans, cotton ſattinets and royal ribs, corduroys, velverets, honey-combs, Elliot cords, calimancoes, durants, joans, morcens, camblets, ſhalloons, crapes, corded wild-bores, lowpriced black laſtings, fine black worſted ſattinets and florentines, womens black and coloured ſtuff ſhoes, worſted and hair pluſh, mens and womens leather gloves, ſilk, thread, cotton and worſted hoſe, a variety of elegant luteſtrings and mantuas, black peelongs and ſattins, modes, ſarſnets and Perſians, ſewing ſilk and ſilk twiſt, writing paper, mens and boys felt and caſtor hats, pins of all ſizes, horn and ivory combs, threads, needles, tapes, and a variety of cutlery, hardware, &c.

Alſo, London and Briſtol pewter aſſorted, window crown glaſs, beſt Crowley ſteel, tin plates, card and common wire, nails, guns, and gun-powder, F and FF &c &c.

AN APPRENTICE wanted, enquire as above. 4 w.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1788. 6 w.

To the Honorable the CONVENTION *of the* STATE *of* NEW-YORK.

BY the permiſſion of divine providence, and from that large proportion of freedom which has been diſpenſed to the United States, your honorable body is very ſoon to deliberate on the nature and conſequences of the propoſed fœderal conſtitution. The performance of a duty ſuch as this is the moſt dignified temporal act of human nature. The temper and diſpoſitions, therefore, with which it ſhould be undertaken, ought to be as pure as thoſe with which a pious man would approach the temple of the Deity. Moderation, candor, patience, mutual deference, and a kind conciliating ſpirit ſhould ſuggeſt and govern every thought, word and deed.

The preſent addreſs will go to you from another ſtate---not dictated by any perſon, from whoſe views or connexions in your internal politics you may have entertained well grounded apprehenſions---but totally unknown to every citizen of your commonwealth. The object of it is not a conſideration of the ſubject at large, but an examination into a few important particulars, and an attempt to look forward to ſome future conſequences.

The manner in which the powers of the propoſed conſtitution will be inveſted in the fœderal executive and legiſlature is the firſt point that preſents itſelf to our minds. Will the houſe of repreſentatives be named by little corrupt boroughs?--No, for there muſt be 30000 electors to ſend one. Will they be ſelf-elected?--No, for every citizen whom the ſtate legiſlatures will permit to elect the moſt democratic branch of their ſeparate governments, will have a right to ſay who ſhall repreſent him in the fœderal houſe. The creation of that houſe is immediately by the voice of the people. If they ſhall ſay let *this man* be our fœderal repreſentative, he will be ſo.

Will the ſenators, or ſecond branch, as in other countries, be by hereditary deſcent? No---Will an idiot of 21, or an aged villain, whoſe long life has been devoted to the ruin of his country, have, as in England, an indefeaſible right to a ſeat in the ſenate? No, for the elections of the members of that houſe is aſſigned to the ſtate legiſlatures, whom the people themſelves will chuſe. Surely we cannot fear to truſt the ſtate legiſlatures with the choice of our fœderal ſenators. We ſhall chuſe thoſe bodies *freely* and *cautiouſly*, with a view to this and other important duties. If we elect wiſe and honeſt men as our ſtate repreſentatives, they will chuſe wiſe and honeſt men as our fœderal ſenators. Were the people at large to chuſe the ſenators, then the government would be termed conſolidated or national, and not fœderal. The ſtate legiſlatures would not have that ſeparate branch of repreſentation and legiſlation, which is neceſſary to maintain their independency and *the fœderal quality* of the government. It would be an improper and dangerous abridgement of the powers of the ſtate governments to take the election of the ſenate out of their hands, yet even that power comes to them only with the conſent and by the agency of the people, excerciſed originally in perſon. Can a citizen of any one of the ſtates be reſtrained or prevented from giving his voice for the fœderal repreſentatives, or for thoſe who are to elect the ſenators, preſident or vice-preſident? Will any man hold the office of a repreſentative, a ſenator or preſident, by any means but the votes of the people firſt given directly in his favor, or given for thoſe who ſhall elect him to his office? On this point we may ſurely affirm that all the powers of the fœderal government flow, through a very ſhort channel, from THE SACRED FOUNTAIN OF THE PEOPLE.

A ſimple but very important remark on the exerciſe of a power thus ſafely created is, that when a law ſhall be made by that power, which concerns the people, it will equally affect the lives, liberties and property of the fœderal repreſentatives, ſenate and preſident---A moſt comfortable fact, and an effectual reſtraint on human folly and wickedneſs, againſt which government is intended to provide.

Some gentlemen of your ſtate have believed, that however free the government may be, it is ſtill exceptionable, as being conſolidated and not fœderal. Permit me to aſk your diſpaſſionate attention to a few plain facts in the conſtitution itſelf.

The fœderal government contains no power to prohibit or puniſh the moſt attrocious murders or immoral crimes---nor to fix the qualifications which are to entitle their conſtituents to elect---they cannot appoint one militia officer, nor train the national militia---they cannot take any ſtep towards the election of a ſenator, repreſentative or preſident---they cannot erect or regulate courts for the determination of civil cauſes between citizens of the ſame ſtate, or for the puniſhment of crimes committed within the juriſdiction of any ſtate---nor can they appoint or commiſſion any *ſtate* officer, civil or military.---What nation is there now exiſting whoſe government cannot do theſe things? What nation can exiſt, if theſe things are not done and provided for? Does it not therefore follow, that the ſeveral members of the confederacy (i. e. the ſeveral ſtate governments) muſt, as heretofore, do theſe and many other matters of a like nature, which are neceſſary to the good order, and even to the exiſtence of ſociety. Before we diſmiſs this point, it will be neceſſary to attend very particularly to one more fact relating to it. *The ſovereign power* of altering and amending the conſtitution, or ſupreme law of the American confederacy, does not lie with this fœderal legiſlature, whom ſome have erroneouſly apprehended to be ſupreme---That power, which is truly and evidently *the real point of ſovereignty*, is veſted in the ſeveral legiſlatures and conventions of the ſtates, choſen by the people reſpectively within them. The fœderal government cannot alter the conſtitution, the people at large by their own agency cannot alter the conſtitution, but the repreſentative bodies of the ſtates, that is their *legiſlatures and conventions*, only can execute theſe acts of ſovereign power.

From the foregoing circumſtances reſults another reflection equally ſatisfactory and important, which is, that as the fœderal legiſlature cannot effect dangerous alterations which they might deſire, *ſo they cannot prevent ſuch wholeſome alterations and amendments as are now deſired, or which experience may hereafter ſuggeſt.* Let us ſuppoſe any one or more alterations to be in contemplation by the people at large, or by the ſtate legiſlatures. If two thirds of thoſe legiſlatures require it, Congreſs *muſt* call a general convention, even though they diſlike the propoſed amendments, and if three fourths of the ſtate legiſlatures or conventions approve ſuch propoſed amendments, they become *an actual and binding part of the conſtitution*, without any poſſible interference of Congreſs. If then, contrary to the opinion of the eight adopting ſtates, the fœderal government ſhould prove dangerous, it ſeems the members of the confederacy will have a full and uncontroulable power to alter its nature, and render it completely ſafe and uſeful.

It cannot be doubted that a great majority of your honorable houſe think a fœderal conſtitution for the United States of America expedient and highly neceſſary. The object of their deſires then muſt be to obtain the beſt that can be deviſed, but not to be diſappointed in procuring it. Let me reſpectfully requeſt of thoſe who wiſh the propoſed plan amended, that they ſeriouſly conſider how much more eaſy it will be to obtain thoſe amendments under the forms of the conſtitution itſelf, than by previouſly attempting another general convention. Three fourths of the ſtates concurring will enſure *any amendments*, after the adoption of nine or more; but at preſent *all* muſt concur, or we loſe not only the amendments deſired, but unfortunately the union itſelf---and with that the proſperity of the country and the peace and happineſs of the people. Will it not be better to ratify a conſtitution which was formed by men choſen by the ſtate legiſlatures and the people, and which ſecures to the people and their ſtate repreſentatives full power to alter and amend it, and which provides that it ſhall not be altered by any other authority?

Should the propoſed conſtitution not take effect, there can be little doubt but that a vigorous and ſerious plan of *co-operation* will be adopted by Connecticut and New-Jerſey, to ſecure a ſhare of your impoſt, in proportion to their conſumption of your imports. They will have no occaſion to appeal to arms. Cheaper and more effectual modes of procedure may be adopted. Their reſpective legiſlatures have already commenced *a war of laws* in the caſe of the light houſe, and the ſmall craft. It is impoſſible for any veſſel bound to or from New-York to determine whether ſhe may or may not be obliged to anchor in Sandy-hook road: That place belongs to Jerſey, and were they to paſs a law that every veſſel which ſhould anchor therein ſhould pay a duty of two and an half per cent. on all her goods, and a tonnage of one third of a dollar, to a collector who ſhould be fixed there, it would be impoſſible to prevent the operation of the law. Congreſs at preſent have no power to prevent ſuch a law, and Jerſey might truly urge that all veſſels that go into your ports pay ſuch duties. Both Connecticut and Jerſey might alſo paſs acts at the ſame time, imimpoſing exactly the ſame duties on all goods imported from your ſtate, which are, or from time to time ſhall be, laid on articles of the ſame kinds impoſted into your ſtate from foreign countries. They might alſo prohibit any ſhallops or ſmall craft from going into their ports from yours without a ſpecial permiſſion, at the time of granting which all the force of oaths, bonds, ſecurities, &c. might be previouſly required for the due and faithful reporting of all goods imported in them. The combined ſpirit of *intereſt and reſentment* would ſharpen the ingenuity of their legiſlatures, and a few ſtrict laws might be eaſily framed, that would either cut up your lucrative communication with them, or compel you to grant them a ſhare of the impoſt. They would have no occaſion to uſe force; but ſhould you haſtily appeal to arms, we may venture to affirm, without derogating from the proweſs of your citizens, that the militia of Conecticut and New-Jerſey would not be contemptible antagoniſts. Theſe ideas are by no means held out with a view to alarm. They are delivered with ſincerity and reſpect. Indeed we cannot ſuppoſe there is the leaſt danger of the matter taking that turn. The conteſt muſt be entirely conducted by the legiſlatures of thoſe ſuffering ſtates, whoſe legal meaſures, if properly taken, cannot be rendered abortive.

The article of the new conſtitution relating to the regulation of elections has been very much miſconceived. Permit me to aſk your attention to a ſhort examination of it. The 4th ſection it will be found relates merely to the mode of conducting an election, the other parts of the conſtitution fixing thoſe eſſential points which are neceſſary to the preſervation of liberty. They ſtand thus.

1ſt. The members of the houſe of repreſentatives are to be choſen every ſecond year---and the members of the ſenate every ſixth year----Theſe are the fixed terms of exiſtence of the two branches.

When the 4th ſection gives the legiſlature of each ſtate the power of preſcribing, in the firſt inſtance, the time of *holding* thoſe elections, we cannot on reflection ſuppoſe it was meant to give to each of them the power of altering the conſtitution in ſo important a matter as *the duration* of the legiſlature. No, it was merely the time of day or the month in which ſuch an election ſhould be held that was meant to be ſubmitted to them. The frequency of elections is better guarded. Two ſeaſons the convention well knew were neceſſary to be attended to in this agricultural country. The time of *ſeeding* and the time of *harveſt*. Theſe vary in the different ſtates. Rice is planted and cut in Carolina in months different from thoſe of ſeed time and harveſt in New-York. Therefore a general day could not be fixed in the conſtitution, but was left to the legiſlatures. Yet a danger was poſſible and evident. Another Rhode-Iſland might ſtart up among us, and regardleſs of the preſervation of the union might omit to preſcribe either time, place or manner of holding elections, by which our confederacy might be deſtroyed by the ſmalleſt member. Congreſs therefore were veſted alſo with the power juſt given to the legiſlatures---that is, the power of preſcribing merely the circumſtances under which elections ſhall be *holden*, not the qualifications of the electors, nor thoſe of the elected---nor the duration of the ſenate---nor the duration of the repreſentatives. Theſe are preſcribed by the conſtitution, *unalterably by Congreſs*, though the ſtate legiſlatures can each of them fix the qualifications of the electors of repreſentatives within their juriſdiction, and three fourths of the ſtate legiſlatures or conventions can alter theſe and every other article relating to the elections of the fœderal repreſentatives, ſenate, preſident, and all other officers of the general government. But let us proceed to the other eſſential points relating to elections which Congreſs cannot alter.

2dly. A repreſentative muſt be 25, a ſenator muſt be 30, and a preſident muſt be 35 years.

3dly. The repreſentatives and ſenators muſt be citizens of the ſtates that ſend them---the ſenators muſt have been American citizens nine years, and the preſident muſt be *now* a citizen of ſome one ſtate, or a natural born citizen hereafter.

4thly. None can elect ſenators or repreſentatives but in their own ſtate.

5thly. The day of the electors of the preſident giving their votes muſt be the ſame throughout the union.

6thly. Each ſtate has *the excluſive power* of fixing the qualifications of the electors of the fœderal repreſentatives within their reſpective territory and juriſdiction.

7thly. The ſtate legiſlatures have *the excluſive right* of electing the fœderal ſenators.

Thoſe ſeven important articles relating to the fœderal elections are *fixed* by the conſtitution, and not alterable by Congreſs. On conſidering the remarks made on the power of preſcribing the time of *holding* elections, and applying them in the ſame way to the other two points, it will be found that the 4th ſection was neceſſary to the preſervation of the union---that it will be uſeful when invaſions or inſurrections prevent the fitting of the ſtate legiſlatures, or when a ſeceſſion in any ſtate legiſlature ſhall prevent a quorum from being obtainable. After providing for the qualifications of the electors and the elected, and the duration of the legiſlature, there can be no danger in leaving the time of day or year, or place, where government will be undiſturbed, and the voting by ballot or *viva voce* to be fixed, and that, in the ſecond place, by the fœderal government. In the time of the late war the legiſlatures of New-York and Pennſylvania ordered elections for their invaded cities and counties to be held in other places, and even at this day two diſtricts of the county of Philadelphia elect in the city (which is a ſeparate county in its own right) for the purpoſe of ſaving expence to the good people of thoſe two diſtricts. On due conſideration of the fourth ſection, and remembering how it is limited by the other important and unalterable proviſions of the conſtitution relating to elections, you will perceive, it is hoped, that the power given by that article is too ſmall to affect the liberties of the people, and that it will prevent many ſerious inconveniences and evils.

It is aſked by a writer of your ſtate, who chuſes to call himſelf a Plebeian in a free and equal government, which rejects every prepoſterous diſtinction of blood or titles---it is aſked, I ſay, by this writer, what is the condition of our country? What is there in it diſagreeable or alarming? Permit me to tell you. A ſingle fact ought to fix our public credit in foreign countries---that ſo far from paying the principal or intereſt of money advanced in the hour of need and diſtreſs to purchaſe the means of eſtabliſhing the independency of the United States, we have borrowed money to pay *the intereſt*---a greater proof of either inability or diſinclination, a ſtronger perſuaſive not to truſt us more, cannot be given---this loan to pay the intereſt unhapily is *upon intereſt alſo*. The canker worm of *intereſt upon intereſt* is eating up the produce of our fields, and even the lands we cultivate. *This, in regard to foreign credit, is the condition of our country.* But let us look at home for ſome more pleaſing facts. Tho' foreign powers do not receive their intereſt, what is the ſituation of private foreigners, who have placed their monies in our funds? They have thouſands and tens of thouſands in certificates, on ſome of which near half the amount of the original loan is due for intereſt. Ye friendly foreigners, who have given us your monies in the hour of our diſtreſs, have patience with us, till complicated evils ſhall teach us to ſeek the bleſſings of government, and we will pay you all. Tho' we do not render juſtice to our powerful ſupporters and allies, nor to their friendly ſubjects, do we give to our own citizens their due? Some of the ſtates are paying a part of their arrears of intereſt in paper currencies, depreciated from ſeven and a half to eighty per cent. The intereſt on others is paid in facilities or indents, worth but four ſhillings in the pound, and the remainder receive *no intereſt at all*. The medium value of the certificates of public debts, computing it upon the principal and intereſt, does not exceed twenty per cent. or one dollar for five. *This then, in regard to public credit at home, is the condition of our country.* But how ſtands private faith, and the obligations of contracts? Aſk your merchants and other citizens, who have monies due in New-Jerſey, the three ſouthern ſtates, and Rhode-Iſland. In Jerſey and North-Carolina they can compel payment of their debts, but muſt recieve a paper money, depreciated 25 per cent. In South-Carolina an inſtalment law prevents them receiving more than one third of their demand, and that in a paper currency, worth no more than 16 or 17 ſhillings in the pound. In Georgia and Rhode-Iſland they have a paper lawful tender, depreciated four fifths. *This then is the condition of our country, in regard to private buſineſs*, to the utter ſubverſion of common honeſty, and the rights of property. 'Tis a poſture of affairs, that would corrupt the angels of light, and the friends of virtue, and our country muſt ſhudder at the conſequences of theſe alarming facts. How recent was the inſurrection under Daniel Shays, and how much more recent was the buſineſs of the Geneſee country, within your own territory and juriſdiction. 'Tis a caſe of delicacy, but it will ſerve to explain the preſent condition of America if you develope that matter completely, and ſatisfy yourſelves of the true reaſons why Maſſachuſetts ſold ſo cheaply and haſtily to one company their extenſive and valuable grant. But I ſhall ceaſe to lead your attention to obvious facts, which unhappily wants neither the feeble aid of my pen, nor thoſe "*powers of rhetoric*" the Plebeian ſpeaks of, to prove our ſituation moſt painful and alarming.

The conſequences to your ſtate, which may follow the rejection of the propoſed conſtitution, ſhould certainly engage a great ſhare of your deliberations. In the event of nine ſtates adopting, Jerſey and Conecticut will no longer receive their ſupplies through you, nor ſend their produce to your market for ſale, for you will then be on the footing of foreigners. This muſt enable both thoſe ſtates to make commercial eſtabliſhments of their own, more reſpectable than they can ever be if you continue in the American union. 'Tis evident that ſo far as they ſucceed it muſt be entirely at the expence of your trade, eſpecially Jerſey, which has at preſent none of her own. In your capital are many foreign merchants, whoſe object is *the trade of the United States*, and not that of New-York *only*. Theſe gentlemen, with many of your native merchants, will find it impoſſible to contend with the embarraſſments that muſt enſue, ſhould New-York become a foreign port. The manufacturers of your ſtate will ſuffer equally with your commerce, in the event of your ceaſing to be a part of the union, for you cannot ſupport a duty of five per cent. upon all your articles, greater impoſts on particulars, and prohibitions of others, which will unqueſtionably take place. Your farmers will be ſtill more deeply injured in the ſale of their produce, ſhould your ſtate unhappily place herſelf upon the footing of foreign countries. The amount of the injury to them may be eaſily aſcertained, by examining how much iron, flour, biſcuit, indian-corn, hams, lard, butter, tallow, &c. and other produce of their farms, are exported to the eaſtern and ſouthern ſtates. Theſe things will be moſt ſeriouſly felt throughout your whole commonwealth, but to the iſlands of New-York, Long-Iſland and Staten-Iſland they will be almoſt ruinous. Theſe three diſtricts muſt act together, they are peculiarly placed by nature. Should they fear the ruin of their commerce and manufactures, and the foreign duty on ſuch of their produce as they may ſend to the ports of the new union, ſhould theſe conſiderations induce the honeſt opponents of the conſtitution among them to adhere to the new confederacy, what can prevent their ſeceſſion? If Staten-Iſland were to aſſociate herſelf with New-Jerſey, to which nature has almoſt joined her, and the Iſlands of New-York and Long-Iſland with Connecticut, thoſe two reſpectable ſtates, and the new union itſelf, would be bound to defend them. They would be at peace till attacked by you, and before your people would commence any hoſtile proceedings, they would conſider well the enormous expence of an offenſive war, they would remember the dangers to which an invading army is ſubjected, and they would not be unmindful of the inequality of the force with which your diſmembered ſtate would have to contend. Vermont too, ſeizing the opportunity, might at once effect her ſeparation from you, and maintain her independency. New-York and the former union have for certain reaſons thought fit to overlook her ſuppreſſion of your authority. There can be little doubt but thoſe reaſons, ſtrengthened by her connexion with the new union and the receſſion of your three Iſlands, would ſecure the peaceful independency of thoſe four valuable diſtricts.

In ſuch a ſtate of matters, what would be the depreciation of your public ſecurities, what the depreciation of your paper medium, what the conſequent diſcontents among your own people, and what the injuries to commerce by a fluctuating and wounded currency?

Suppoſe for a moment the city and county of New-York to have ſeparated themſelves from your government. Both banks of the Hudſon would then belong to the new confederacy. The deſtruction of your foreign trade muſt be the inevitable conſequence, for a heavy toll might be laid on every ſhip that ſhould paſs between the iſland of New-York and the county of Bergen---or a total prohibition might prevent their paſſing at all.

To complete your difficulties, internal diſcord would rend the boſom of your ſtate. Without derogating from the wealth, character or abilities of the gentlemen who oppoſe the conſtitution, you will readily admit that there is a very numerous, intelligent and reſpectable part of every county in your ſtate attached to the union, and friendly to the propoſed government. Between theſe and the oppoſing intereſt there would be a never ceaſing and ruinous contention.

Tho' the United States are not now, nor are not, as we conceive, intended to be under a general government, competent to internal purpoſes, yet we are ſo far *one people*, that all general national maxims apply forcibly and properly to our ſituation. Among them is one dear to the friends of liberty, that the voice of the people is the voice of God. If we review the treatment the propoſed conſtitution has received from other conventions, we ſhall find that, inſtead of half, nearly two thirds of the ſtates have already adopted it---and that theſe contain not only a majority, but two thirds of the free people of the union. Virginia too will certainly ratify it. An adoption by your ſtate now may therefore be conſidered as an acquieſcence in the ſenſe of the majority of the nation, of which we form a part---THE GREAT LAW OF REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENTS.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

*** The Poſt-Office is removed to the Weſt Side of Third-ſtreet, the third Houſe ſouth of Market-ſtreet.

BOSTON, May 28.

On Monday laſt, ſeveral corps of the Middleſex militia paraded on Waltham plains, for the purpoſe of acquiring knowledge of real action. At one o'clock the line was formed in an open field, from right to left, as follows: Troop of horſe, commanded by Capt. Fuller; the Weſton light infantry, Capt. Biglow; the Watertown artillery, Major Kent; and the Newton militia, the whole under Major Kent. At three o'clock the horſe and infantry paſſed the bridge, which they were afterwards to attack; and a detachment from the militia marched down and took poſſeſſion to defend it: The horſe and infantry, after a ſhort ſkirmiſh in the woods, came on to the attack; the horſe keeping the road, flanked by the infantry. When this body approached the bridge, the centinels fired and communicated the alarm; the detachment immediately engaged, and were ſupported by a heavy fire from the artillery from a hill adjoining; but being charged by the horſe and infantry, and overpowered by numbers, were obliged to retreat to the main body. The aſſailants purſued to the field where the line was firſt formed; the action then became general, and concluded, after a well fought battle, by the horſe and infantry drawing off; after which the line was formed as at firſt. The whole of this tranſaction afforded compleat ſatisfaction to a large number of ſpectators, who teſtified to the good order and martial appearance of the ſeveral corps, who were all in elegant uniform.

A great number of the gentlemen elected to ſerve in the general court, the enſuing year, arrived in town yeſterday. From a general knowledge of their characters, we derive a pleaſing ſatisfaction that old Maſſachuſetts will be bleſſed with wiſe, prudent and fœderal rulers for the coming year.

A conſiderable number of votes for governor, &c. have, we are told, been loſt this year, owing to their not having been returned in ſeaſon into the ſecretary's office. It is ſaid, that had all the votes been returned, there would have been a decided choice of lieutenant-governor, and a more general choice of ſenators. The numbers of votes for the candidates for the office of lieutenant-governor, as returned, we are told, are nearly as follow:

Hon. Benjamin Lincoln	-	10,000
Hon. James Warren	-	6,000
Hon. Samuel Adams	-	3,400
Hon. Eldrige Gerry	-	600

May 29. Yeſterday being general election, the gentlemen returned to ſerve as ſenators and repreſentatives in general court, met at the ſtate-houſe in this town, agreeable to the conſtitution, and took the oaths and ſubſcribed the declaration required, before the governor and council for the time being, who then withdrew; the ſenate made choice of the honorable Samuel Philips, jun. Eſq; for their preſident, and Mr. Samuel Cooper, for their clerk; and the houſe of repreſentatives choſe the honorable Theodore Sedwick, Eſq; ſpeaker, and George R. Minot, Eſq; clerk; and being again joined by the governor and council (who were eſcorted to the ſtate-houſe by the company of independent cadets, commanded by Colonel Bradford) they proceeded to the old brick meeting houſe, where a ſermon, well adapted to the occaſion, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Parſons, of Amherſt, from Prov. xxix. 2. *When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice: but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn.*

In the afternoon the two branches of the general court again met, and the ſenate having examined the returns of the votes for ſenators and counſellors, they informed the houſe of repreſentatives that there were a number of vacancies, by reaſon of deficiencies in the elections; whereupon the two houſes met in convention, to fill up the vacancies agreeable to the conſtitution.

CARLISLE, *May* 28.

On Sunday laſt arrived here, the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; chief juſtice, and the honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſq; judges of the ſupreme court. They were met by a number of the moſt reſpectable citizens of this borough, who eſcorted their honors to the houſe of Mr. Joſeph Poſtlethwait.——And on Monday arrived the hon. George Bryan, Eſq; judge of the ſame court.—— The ſame day at 3 o'clock they proceeded to the court-houſe, and opened their commiſſion.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 11.

Extract of a letter from Virginia, dated June 4.

"I have juſt time to inform you, that the convention proceeded this day to buſineſs, and Governor Randolph declared himſelf *decidedly* in favor of the adoption of the propoſed conſtitution under the preſent ſituation of the United States, which was eſſentially different from what it was at the time he repreſented the ſtate in the fœderal Convention. The aſtoniſhment of the oppoſition was greatly excited at the warmth with which he concluded his ſpeech, declaring, that before he would conſent to the rejection of the propoſed plan (which would neceſſarily involve in it THE RUIN OF THE UNION,) he would chearfully agree to loſe *that hand* which he then preſented. The proſpect is really pleaſing, and the above circumſtance is almoſt a certain prelude of the adoption."

At a meeting of the friends of the Fœderal Government, at Epple's tavern, on Saturday evening, it was unanimouſly agreed that a Proceſſion ought to take place in Philadelphia, in the event of the Adoption of the propoſed Conſtitution by a ninth ſtate---It was therefore Reſolved, That this *Public Notice* ſhould be given, that a GENERAL MEETING will be held at the STATE HOUSE THIS DAY, the 11th of June, at *five* o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpoſe of appointing a Committee to arrange and conduct the buſineſs, provided the meaſure ſhould be approved by ſuch meeting.

Beſides the intelligence under the Boſton head, we learn from thence, that at the general election on Wedneſday the 28th ult. his excellency John Hancock, Eſq; was found to be appointed governor of that commonwealth, by the general ſuffrage of the conſtituent body; and that there was no election for lieutenant-governor, owing, it is ſaid, to a number of votes not being returned in ſeaſon. In purſuance, however, of the direction of a clauſe in the conſtitution, in this caſe made and provided, the honorable Benjamin Lincoln has been appointed to that honorary ſeat, by a majority of 20 out of 28 votes in the ſenate.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated May 29.

"In addition to the liſt of elections which you have incloſed in this day's paper, I inform you that the houſe, agreeably to the conſtitution, ſent up the two candidates for lieutenant-governor, who were general Lincoln and general Warren, and the ſenate by a great majority elected general Lincoln."

In conſequence of the ratification of the fœderal government by Pennſylvania (ſays a correſpondent) a convention will become abſolutely neceſſary to alter our ſtate conſtitution, as ſoon as nine ſtates concur in the adoption of the fœderal conſtitution. Till this be done, it will be impoſſible for our legiſlature, conſiſtent with their oaths, to make the proper arrangements for ſupporting the new government. Georgia and Virginia have appointed proviſional conventions, to alter their conſtitutions. A Council of Cenſors are now unneceſſary to call a convention in Pennſylvania, for the people, by their delegates in the late ſtate convention, ſolemnly abrogated *certain parts* of their ſtate conſtitution, by ratifying the general government. It is to be hoped the good ſenſe of Pennſylvania will never ſuffer itſelf to witneſs a ſecond time the ſeſſion of that expenſive, idle and laughable body of men, called a Council of Cenſors.--- Should this be permitted, and a certain junto be a majority there (as they certainly will be) we may expect their firſt act will be to cenſure thoſe conſpirators (as they will call them) in our legiſlature, who called the late ſtate convention, as alſo every other act that ſhall be done by Pennſylvania under the new government.

By a gentleman who arrived in the laſt packet from England we learn, that the new conſtitution of the United States has been much admired and praiſed by its enemies, as well as its friends, and that the court of Great-Britain has diſcovered evident ſigns of apprehenſion with reſpect to its adoption.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

COTTON.

IT muſt afford the utmoſt pleaſure to every good citizen, to be informed that the Cotton manufactory lately eſtabliſhed in this city is in a very flouriſhing condition. Many of our patriotic citizens are clothing themſelves with the jeans made by it.

In the courſe of a few years, the different wares made from cotton may ſupply the uſe of woollens, which, from the infancy of our country, and the preſent ſtate of its cultivation, cannot be procured in a ſufficient quantity to clothe all our inhabitants. Cotton enough may be raiſed in the ſouthern ſtates, to clothe not only every citizen of America, but half the inhabitants of Europe.---It is much to be wiſhed that machines for *carding* and *ſpinning* cotton, ſimilar to thoſe now at work in Philadelphia, were eſtabliſhed in all our county towns and villages. GERMANTOWN, in particular, ſhould take the lead in this buſineſs. That town has been famous for the manufacturing of ſaddles, ſtockings, and carriages.---It will be her own fault, if ſhe is not celebrated as much as formerly for her ſkill and ſucceſs in the manufactory of jeans, fuſtians, velvets, velverets, corduroys, and even muſlins.

SUN-FLOWER OIL.

It appears from experiments made formerly in this ſtate, that a buſhel of Sun-flower ſeeds yields a *gallon* of oil, and that an acre of ground planted with the ſeed, at three feet apart, will yield between forty and fifty buſhels of the ſeed. This oil is as mild as ſweet oil, and is equally agreeable with it in ſallads, and as a medicine. It may moreover be uſed with advantage in paints, varniſhes and ointments. From its being manufactured in our country, it may always be procured and uſed in a *freſh* ſtate.---The oil is expreſſed from the ſeed in the ſame manner that cold drawn linſeed oil is obtained from flaxſeed, and with as little trouble.---Sweet olive oil ſells for *ſix ſhillings* a quart. Should the oil of the Sun-flower ſell for only two thirds of that price, the product of an acre of ground, ſuppoſing it to yield only forty buſhels of the ſeed, will be £32, a ſum far beyond the product of an acre of ground in any kind of grain. The ſeed is raiſed with little trouble, and grows in land of moderate fertility.——It may be gathered and ſhelled, fit for the extraction of the oil, by women and children.

POMONA WINE.

Boil two barrels of cyder into one. Then ſtrain it thro' ſand placed in a veſſel made like a lye tub. Set it in a cool cellar, and after two years it will be fit for uſe. If kept for three or four years, it is equal to Rheniſh or Malaga wines, according to the quality of the cyder. It is a moſt agreeable drink when mixed with water.

O R,

To each gallon of cyder add a pint of a ſyrup made of the juice of ſweet apples. Set them in a proper place to ferment, and preſerve it afterwards in a cool cellar. In time it will become an agreeable wine.

AGRICOLA.

To the PUBLIC.

AS the time limited for compleſing the execution of my ſcheme for ſelling ſome of my houſes and landed intereſt terminates the 25th of July next, I take the liberty of requeſting thoſe gentlemen who have honored and aided me in the diſpoſal of my tickets, to forward the unengaged tickets, by the ſafeſt means poſſible, ſo that they may reach me on or before the period above alluded to:---To which end, circular letters will be forwarded to each by the firſt opportunity.

I here return my moſt ſincere acknowledgments for the countenance given my plan, from gentlemen in moſt parts of the continent. And though arduous and difficult as the undertaking appeared in its commencement, it gives me the moſt pleaſing ſatisfaction to add, that it now promiſes to gratify my moſt earneſt expectations. THOMAS PROCTER.

Tickets are to be obtained, by applying to the following gentlemen in the city of Philadelphia, viz. Colonel Eleazer Oſwald, at the Coffee-houſe; Aſheton Humphreys, Eſq; Cheſnut-ſtreet; William Nicholls, Eſq; Second-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet; Mr. William Delany, Druggiſt, the corner of Second and Walnut-ſtreets; Captain Francis White, third door from the Bank, Cheſnut-ſtreet; Mr. William Woodhouſe, Stationer, Front-ſtreet; Captain Francis Procter, Second-ſtreet, below South-ſtreet; Major Samuel Nicholas, Market-ſtreet; Captain P. Duffey, Cheſnut-ſtreet; Edward Fox, Eſq; Third-ſtreet; Mr. John Harriſon, Board Merchant, Vine and Water-ſtreets; Mr. James Kinnear, Second-ſtreet, above Vine-ſtreet; Francis Swaine, Eſq; Sheriff of Montgomery county; and of the ſubſcriber, living in Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Montgomery county, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 16th inſtant, June, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, plantation and 32 acres of land, ſituate in Upper-Merion townſhip; bounded by lands of Swan Jones, Daniel Davis, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Lang, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, June 7, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 20th inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, two pieces or tracts of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Marlborough; bounded by lands of Michael Young, Ludwig Herches, John Mack, John Brunner, and others; containing 181 acres and 17 perches. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Andrew Reed, by FRANCIS SWAINE. Sheriff.

Bucks county, June 2, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 28th of this inſtant, at the houſe of Charles Fleming, in Springfield townſhip, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate part in Springfield, and part in Nockamixon townſhips; containing about 250 acres; bounded by lands of John Barclay, Eſq; Philip Creſlor, Solomon Lightcap, and others. Taken in execution as the property of John M'Cammon, and to be ſold by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 26th day of June inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Caln; containing 200 acres more or leſs; bounded by lands of Thomas Fiſher, Widow White, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate late of Joſeph M'Kindley, deceaſed, and to be ſold by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff. §

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of ſundry writs to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 27th day of June inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a very good two ſtory ſtone houſe and 196 acres of excellent land, ſituated in the Great Valley, in the townſhip of Eaſt-Whiteland; bounded by lands of John Jacobs, Eſther Bowen, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate of John Smith, and to be ſold by † EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 30th of June inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry; containing by computation 436 acres and a quarter; bounded by lands now or late of James Orton, John Glen, Alice Charleton, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate late of Job Ruſton, deceaſed, and to be ſold by † EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the firſt day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen; containing 130 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of George Aſhbridge, John Polus Seal, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate of George Peirce, and to be ſold by † EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Wedneſday, the 2d day of July next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry; containing 100 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Samuel Ramſey, Henry Moor, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate late of James Mackey, deceaſed, and to be ſold by † EZEKIEL LEONARD. Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of ſundry writs to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 3d day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, four meſſuages and 300 acres of excellent land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Marlborough; bounded by lands of James Hannum, George Harlen, and others: Alſo at ſame time and place, will be Sold, houſhold and kitchen furniture, ſtock, implements of huſbandry, &c. &c. all late the eſtate of Joſeph Spear. Taken in execution, and to be ſold by ‖ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, June 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 4th day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Newgarden; containing 200 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of James Allen, lands late of Benjamin Sharp, and others. Seized, taken in execution as the eſtate of James Milhouſe, and to be ſold by § EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Burlington, April 24, 1788.

BY Virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias to me directed and delivered, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 30th day of June next, between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon, at the dwelling-houſe of Thomas Ellis, innkeeper, at Lumberton, in Northampton townſhip, Burlington county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, a quantity of Pig Iron, amounting to about 35 tons. Alſo all that tract of land, ſituate in Eveſham townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, containing about 558 acres, on which is a Forge and Furnace, commonly known by the name of Taunton. One undivided eighth part of a certain Saw-mill, and ten acres of land, being the mill ſeat, in Eveſham aforeſaid. One other tract of Land, containing 85 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Eveſham townſhip. Alſo one other tract of Land, adjoining and bounding on the lines of Taunton tract, the number of acres not at the time duly aſcertained. All the aforeſaid premiſes ſeized as the property of Thomas Haſtings, and taken execution at the ſuits of Thomas Mayberry and Benjamin Morgan.

JOHN HOLLINSHEAD, Sheriff.

THREE HUNDRED DOZEN

SICKLES,

Ready for the enſuing Harveſt, made by

George Lownes & Sons,

In Springfield Townſhip, Cheſter County.

THE above Sickles are alſo to be had of JOSEPH SERMON, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church, CHARLES FRENCH, in Water-ſtreet, near the Old Ferry, and JONES and LOWNES, on the lower ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet wharff.

SHERIFF's SALES,

To be held at the House of MARY WITHY, in Chester, on the first day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Chester county, June 2, 1788.

BY virtue of two writs of Levari Facias and one of Venditioni Exponas, will be sold, the following Messuages, Plantations, and Tracts of Land, three pieces thereof in Chester township, one bounded by lands late of the Widow Lloyd and others, and by the river Delaware &c. containing 10 acres; one other, containing 6 acres, bounded by lands late of said Widow Lloyd and others and by the Philadelphia road, commonly called Fairfield; one other, containing 44 acres, bounded by lands late of Caleb Cowpland and others; two other tracts in Ridley township, bounded by lands of Charles Granthum and others, containing 67 acres and three-quarters; also one other tract of 10 acres and three quarters, bounded by lands of said Granthum and by Delaware river, &c. Also a Messuage or Tavern-house, in Chester, near the bridge, where James Mather formerly lived, with the lot of ground whereon said tavern is erected; likewise a messuage and 90 acres of land, more or less, in Chester township, bounded by lands of David Ogden and Elizabeth Robinson, and fronting on the river Delaware; the whole of said land is good and a great part thereof is excellent meadow ground. Taken in execution, as the estate of said James Mather, deceased, and to be sold by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, June 2, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid, a Messuage or Tavern-house, and lot of ground, as also three other lots of ground, the whole situate in Chester, and bounded by lands of Isaac Eyre, Frederick Engle, Mary Withy, William Kerlin and others, containing 5 acres, more or less; the house has a large run of custom, and the lots under excellent grass. Taken in execution, as the estate of John Harper, Esquire, and to be sold by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, June 2, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid, a Messuage, Grist-mill, Saw-mill, and seven pieces or parcels of land, containing in the whole 73 acres, more or less, bounded by lands late of Benjamin Mattock, James Sharpless, and others, situate in Springfield and Nether Providence townships, the land is good, and the mills turned by a never failing stream. Taken in execution, as the estate of Job Dicks, and to be sold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 14th of June next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage, barn, stables and grist mill, all in excellent order; also 50 acres of extraordinary good land thereunto belonging, with a proportion of watered meadow, &c. situate in Providence townsh p, bounded by lands of John Stetler and others; seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Reese, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, June 2, 1788.

BY virtue of certain writs of Levaria Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 16th of June, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Messuage, Plantation and 119 acres and three-quarters of an acre of land, situate in the township of Lower Merion, bounded by lands of William Thomas, Peter Jones, jun. and others, late the estate of Jesse Jones; seizedand taken in execution, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Northampton county, May 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Wednesday, the 18th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court-house in Easton, a certain messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in Mount-bethel township, in the county of Northampton; bounded by lands of John Lang, Richard Smith, Henry Dills, and others; containing 150 acres, more or less, late the property of Samuel Kickendall: Seized and taken in execution, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, May 29, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Wednesday, the 18th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-house in Easton, one third part of two tracts of unimproved land, situate in Penn township, Northampton county; bounded by lands of William Logan, Arnes Dilworth, Samuel Deetson and Peter Handwerk; and containing the one third part thereof 198 acres, more or less, late the property of Isaac Longstretch: Seized and taken in execution, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Dorchester county, Maryland May 8, 1788.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away last Easter Monday from the subscriber, two Negroe men, one named LUKE, 35 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a very likely smooth skin Negroe, when closely examined stammers in his speech; the other named DAVID, brother to Luke, is about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, spare and active, has a remarkable scar on one side of his face, the consequence of a scald, has worked some time in a blacksmith's shop and may offer to work at that trade; they went off together, and is supposed they intend to New-Jersey; any person that will secure the said Negroes in any goal, so that I can get them again, shall receive the above reward, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS, for either. §4w. JAMES SULLIVAN.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of FREDERICK SHRAWDER, shoemaker, late of Providence township, Montgomery county, to meet at the house of ANDREW CAMPBELL, in said township, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the 19th day of July next, with their accounts properly attested, in order for settlement, as we the subscribers having obtained an attachment of Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Esq; upon the goods and effects of said Shrawder, and by virtue of the same have disposed of them according to law, for the benefit of the creditors.

† JACOB CASSELBURY, JOSHUA BEAN.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away yesterday, from the subscriber, living in Newtown township, Gloucester county, West-Jersey, an Irish servant lad, named THOMAS M GAWN, about 17 years of age, small featured, sandy hair, walks a little lame at times, having a running sore on the outside of one of his knees, very quarrelsome, and a great swearer; had on, a felt hat, light coloured homespun coatee, with a fall down collar, and jacket, a pair of tow trowsers, ticklenburg shirt, and neats leather shoes, with large buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

May 27, 1788. ‡ MARMADUKE COOPER.

New-London, Chester county, May 24, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN MACKEY, deceased, by bond, note, book debt, or otherwise, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers. And those who have any demands against said estate are requested to produce them, regularly proved, to

JANE MACKEY, Executrix.
WILLIAM SHERER,)
† JOHN M'DOWELL,) Executors.

Bucks county, May 10, 1788.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esquire, sole Trustee of the general loan-office of the late province, now state of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Friday, the 20th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage and tract of land, situate in the township of Southampton, bounded by lands of Peter Groom, Henry Walmsley, and by the county line, containing about 50 acres: Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Groom, and to be sold, by †

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, in the township of Kingsessing, county of Philadelphia, on Saturday night, the 17th inst. a large brown Mare, with a black mane and tail, about 16 hands high, a natural pacer, spirited, and travels very easy, sometimes shifts her gait to single-footed, which is called a rack, nine years old, and shod before. Whoever takes up said mare that the owner gets her again, and secures the thief, shall on conviction receive the above reward, or Six Dollars for the mare only, with reasonable charges.

May 20, 1788. § GEORGE GRAY.

Monmouth, New-Jersey, May 20, 1788.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 12th inst. a Negroe man, named MONMOUTH, aged 22 years, about 5 feet 8 inches high, his face flat and inclining to yellow, and has very fine teeth; had on buck-skin breeches with two strings at each knee, superfine black waistcoat, a coarse short red coat, and a coarse round hat. Whoever takes him up (if in Pennsylvania) and secures him, shall have Eight Dollars reward, paid by

§ JOHN LAWRENCE.

Sixteen Continental paper DOLLARS

REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living at the Spring Mills, on the night of the 19th day of May, an indented servant lad, named George Hart, about twenty years of age, black hair, sulky down look, about five feet six or seven inches high, had on and took with him two suits of cloaths, one almost new, the other a working dress very mealy, as he has worked in the mill some time past, seldom misses drinking to excess when opportunity serves, and when intoxicated addicted to all manner of vice. Whoever takes up said runaway, and brings him home, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

PAUL and LIVEZEY.

West-Whiteland, Chester County, May 16, 1788.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, on the third instant, A small sized SORREL HORSE, about six years old, with a bald face, and a white spot on his near flank, a natural trotter. Whoever secures the horse and thief, so that the owner gets his horse, and the thief is brought to justice, shall receive SIX DOLLARS Reward, or THREE DOLLARS for the horse only, paid by

¶ JOSEPH MORRIS.

WAS left at the subscriber's stable, on the second of January last, a grey Mare, heavy with foal, by a person who called himself William Evans; the said Evans is requested to call in three weeks from the date hereof, or she will be sold to pay charges. † DANIEL COOPER.

New-Jersey, May 20, 1788.

CAME to the dwelling of the subscriber, on the 29th day of March last, a dark brown Mare, about 14 and an half hands high, lately trimmed before, shod all round, some saddle marks on both sides, paces and trots. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

§ WILLIAM TODD.

East-Whiteland, Chester county, April 1, 1788.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE stone House, on the west side of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle ferry, with about 16 acres of land, a large garden fenced in, with a number of fruit trees, and a well of good water at the door. Any person inclining to rent the above described premises, by applying to the subscriber, living about two miles from the ferry, on Marshall's road, will be informed of the terms. WILLIAM BISPHAM.

May 6, 1788.

Baltimore-town, May 16, 1788.

N O T I C E.

THE Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland having granted an injunction, on the application of the subscriber and other Executors of WILLIAM NEILL, deceased, against THOMAS M'INTIRE, and ISABELLA his wife, Executrix of said William Neill, enjoining, directing and prohibiting the said Thomas M'Intire and Isabella his wife, and each of them, from collecting, receiving or demanding any sum or sums of money due to the estate of the said William Neill, from any person or persons whatsoever.

These are therefore to *Give Notice* to all and every person and persons indebted to the estate of William Neill, deceased, not to pay, or in any manner settle or adjust the respective claims against them with the said Thomas M'Intire and Isabella his wife, or either of them, as such payments or settlements will be made in their own wrong, and they will be obliged to account with the subscriber again for the same, the said Thomas M'Intire and Isabella his wife having at this time no authority to interfere or meddle with the personal estate of the testator.

HERCULES COURTNEY, Acting
c 8w Executor of William Neill.

Philadelphia Porter, Beer and Cyder,

BOTTLED AND SOLD BY

Benjamin W. Morris,

At the corner of Dock and Pear-streets, where may also be had

VINEGAR by the hogshead, or smaller quantity; double and single refined loaf and lump sugars; muscovado sugar in hogsheads and barrels; West-India and sugar-house molasses; claret in cases; Madeira per pipe, quarter cask or gallon, Lisbon, sherry and Teneriffe wines; Taunton ale in casks; Bristol beer; old Jamaica spirit, per hogshead or gallon; Antigua rum, &c. &c.

N. B. The above are warranted to be of the first quality.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1788. ep12

JUST IMPORTED, the Capital, Strong, Full-blooded English Stallion

MESSENGER,

To Cover Mares this season, at Alexander Clay's, at the sign of the Black Horse, in Market-street, Philadelphia, at the very low price of *Three Guineas* each Mare, and *One Dollar* to the Groom.

MESSENGER was bred by John Pratt, Esq; of Newmarket, who certifies the following pedigree. The grey horse Messenger was bred by me, and sold to the Prince of Wales; he was got by Mambrino (who covered at twenty-five guineas a leap) his dam by Turf, his grand dam by Regulus; this mare was sister to Figerant, and was the dam of Leviathan.

JOHN PRATT.

The performance of Messenger has been so very great, that there need only be reference to the racing calender of the years 1783, 1784 and 1785.

Any mare missing this season shall be served the next gratis, provided they continue the same properties, on paying the groom's fees.

JUST IMPORTED,

Young Governor,

To Cover Mares this season, at Alexander Clay's, at the sign of the Black Horse, in Market-street, Philadelphia, at so low a price as *Eight Dollars* each Mare, and *One Dollar* to the Groom.

HE is a brown bay, 15 hands and an half high, highly bred, and remarkably strong. He was got by Giles's remarkable horse Governor, on a very strong well bred hunter, and is allowed by judges to be the finest stallion of his kind ever imported into this state. His yearly colts have sold at 25 and 35 guineas each. His sire was bred by the late Earl of Altamont, who certifies the following pedigree. Governor, which I sold to John Fallon, Esq; was bred by me; he was got by Black Prince, sire to Brown Jack, who was got by Mogul, own brother to Babraham (who covered at one hundred guineas a mare) upon a half sister of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill's famous horse Volunteer. Governor's dam was the dam of Olympus, who was got by Old England, son to the Godolphin Arabian; her dam by Forster, who got Gustavus; her dam by Jigg, sire of Old Partner; her dam by Matchless, which mare was also the grand-dam of Dormouse and Torrismond, and great grand-dam of Bandy Cade.

ALTAMONT.

September 22, 1778.

Any mare missing this season shall be served gratis the next, provided they continue the same properties, on paying the groom's fees.

One Hundred Spanish milled Dollars

REWARD.

L O S T,

ON the 18th of January last (supposed in Market-street) an *Old Red Morocco Pocket-book*, containing one note of the Bank of North-America for five dollars, a small sum of paper-money of the last emission, and the following certificates of this state, signed by David Rittenhouse, and countersigned John Nicholson, viz.

No.	10436	for £	734 12	6
	3343		649 11	2
	3344		586 10	0

Favor of Andrew Caldwell.

No.	3354	for £	21 16	5
	3355		23 15	9
	3356		66 18	11
	3357		45 5	0
	3358		38 6	8
	3359		165 2	7
	3360		171 12	4
	3361		14 1	3

Payable to Sarah Caldwell.

Payment of the above being stopped at all the offices, they can be of no service to any person except the owner. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, if left with the printers, or Mr. Andrew Caldwell, in Chestnut-street. No greater reward will be offered; a petition being now before the Assembly, to have them renewed, should they not appear in three months. ctf

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all Persons who have mortgaged their Estates to the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that their Payments were due on the First Day of November last; therefore all those Persons who are now found delinquent will be proceeded against as the Law directs, unless Payments are made immediately.

GEORGE SCHLOSSER,
May 17, 1788. ROBERT SMITH, } Trustees.
ROWLAND EVANS,

N. B. The Loan-Office is now kept in the State-House, up Stairs, Philadelphia.

Muhlenberg and *Lawerswyler*

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Sugar-house (late David Shaffer's, deceased) on the west side of Second-street, about midway between Arch and Race-streets,

Loaf, Lump and *Muscovado* SUGARS;
Also Sugar-house MELASSES.

Philadelphia, May 17, 1788. 2 m.

FOR SALE BY *DANIEL BENEZET,*

At his Store in Arch-street, four doors below the corner of Second-street,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With suitable WHETSTONES.—Also,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, black sattins, silk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chrystals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine brass wire, pewter table and tea spoons, boxes of Dresden china cups and saucers, temple spectacles, shoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, sleeve buttons, shoemakers knives, double screw gimblets, dotted awl blades, shoe tacks, curtain rings, pig brass, German looking glasses, bar iron by the ton, double and single rolled English iron plate, a large assortment of sheet brass, &c.

N. B. He has a few tons of the very best upland mixed blue grass, Clover and Timothy HAY to sell. c8w.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.